

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

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Task Number: 71-DIV-7111

Task Title: Conduct a Meeting Engagement for Divisions

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Destruction Notice: None

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Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	ADRP 3-0	Unified Land Operations	Yes	No
	ADRP 3-90	Offense and Defense	Yes	No
	ADRP 6-0 (Change 002, March 28, 2014)	Mission Command http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/adrp6_0_new.pdf	Yes	No
	FM 3-90-1 (Change 002, April 13, 2015)	OFFENSE AND DEFENSE VOLUME 1	Yes	Yes

Conditions: The division receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a mission. The commander issues guidance on conducting a meeting engagement in an operational environment that is dynamic and complex, against a hybrid threat. All eight operational variables of PMESII-PT are present. The order from higher headquarters includes all applicable overlays and or graphics, area of operation (AO) boundaries, control measures, and criteria for subsequent tactical actions. All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The command has communications with subordinate and adjacent units and higher headquarters. The command post and the mission command system are operational and processing information.

Note: The condition statement for this task is written assuming the highest training conditions reflected on the Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix required for the evaluated unit to receive a Fully trained (T) or Trained (T-) rating. However, a unit can only receive a T/T- rating if the task is executed under these conditions during an EXEVAL. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The division conducts a meeting engagement when reconnaissance has been ineffective and the unit is incompletely deployed for battle , and engages an enemy at an unexpected time and place. 85% of the division leaders and 80% of Soldiers are present at training against the divisions authorized strength. The division attains 90% on performance measures, 100% on critical performance measures, and 90% on leader performance measures achieving a T- fully trained. The meeting engagement is conducted in accordance with (IAW) FM 3-90-1, established timelines, the commanders intent, orders from higher headquarters, and standard operating procedures.

Note: Leader is commander, deputy commander, commanders of assigned/attached units (brigades and battalions), chief of staff, command sergeant major, G2, G3, battle captain, G4/chief of sustainment, G5, G6, electronic warfare officer, division engineer, aviation officer, fire support coordinator, air liaison officer, information operations officer, chief of protection, air and missile defense officer, provost marshal, personnel recovery officer, chemical, biological radiological, and nuclear officer, physician assistant and others identified by the commander.

Note:

1. Doctrinal assigned units.

a) Brigade combat teams.

b) Combat aviation brigade.

c) Field artillery brigade.

d) Maneuver enhancement brigade.

e) Multifunctional brigade.

2. Typical functional brigades from a corps or theater Army that may support the division are:

a) Military police brigade.

b) Engineer brigade.

c) Air and missile defense brigade.

Live Fire Required: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare			Execute						Assess
Operational Environment		Training Environment (L/V/C)	Training/Authorized % of Leaders Present at	% of Soldiers Present at	External Eval	% Performance Measures 'Go'	% Critical Performance Measures 'Go'	% Leader Performance Measures 'Go'	Task Assessment
BDE & Above									
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)	Night	IAW unit CATS statement: Live and Constructive.	>=85%	>=80%	Yes	>=91%	All	>=90%	T
			75-84%			80-90%		80-89%	T-
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)	Day		65-74%	75-79%	No	65-79%	<All	<=79%	P
60-64%			60-74%	51-64%		P-			
Dynamic and Complex (<All OE Variables and Single Threat)	<=59%		<=59%	<=50%	U				

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER

Leaders have an inherent responsibility to conduct Risk Management to ensure the safety of all Soldiers and promote mission accomplishment.

WARNING

Risk Management is the Army's primary decision-making process to identify hazards, reduce risk, and prevent both accidental and tactical loss. All Soldiers have the responsibility to learn and understand the risks associated with this task.

CAUTION

Identifying hazards and controlling risks across the full spectrum of Army functions, operations, and activities is the responsibility of all Soldiers.

Performance Steps and Measures

NOTE: Assess task proficiency using the task evaluation criteria matrix.

NOTE: Asterisks (*) indicate leader steps; plus signs (+) indicate critical steps.

STEP/MEASURE	GO	NO-GO	N/A
Plan			
+* 1. The commander and staff execute the mission command operations process to plan, prepare, execute, and assess conducting a meeting engagement.			
* a. The commander, supported by the staff, drives the operations process through the activities of understand, visualize, describe, direct, lead, and assess in accordance with established timelines, the higher commander's intent, orders from higher headquarters, and standard operating procedures.			
* b. The commander practices the mission command philosophy.			
* c. The commander informs and influences relevant audiences.			
+* 2. The command plans to conduct a meeting engagement.			
* a. Mission Command-The commander decides what planning methodologies to employ during planning process, which include Army Design Methodology, Military Decision Making Process, Rapid Decision Making and Synchronization Process.			
b. The staff, led by the Chief of Staff (CoS) conducts the operation planning process.			
* c. The commander expresses his intent, in a clear and concise manner and nested with his end state.			
(1) Implement all efforts on finding the enemy.			
(2) Conduct initial contact with the smallest force possible, consistent with protecting the force.			
(3) Conduct initial contact with small, mobile, self-contained forces to avoid decisive engagement of the main body on ground chosen by the enemy (This allows the commander maximum flexibility to develop the situation).			
(4) Task organize the force and use movement formations to deploy and attack rapidly in any direction.			
(5) Orient subordinate forces within supporting distances to facilitate a flexible response.			
(6) Maintain contact regardless of the course of action (COA) adopted once contact is gained.			
d. The staff, led by the G3, publishes a Warning Order (WARNO) (at least one after receipt of mission).			
e. The G-2 collaborates with the G-3 (and information officer) to produce a synchronized and integrated information collection plan focused on answering commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) and other requirements.			
f. The staff, led by the G3, develops and coordinates control measures to impose restrictions that prevent units from impeding one another and establish specific responsibilities. Control measures can consist of, but not limited to (Appendix A, FM 3-90-1):			
(1) Airspace coordination measures.			
(2) Area of operations.			
(3) Boundaries.			
(4) Checkpoints.			
(5) Contact points.			
(6) Critical friendly zone.			
(7) Direct fire control measures.			
(8) Fire support coordination measures (FSCM) (with fire support coordinator).			
(9) Forward line of own troops.			
(10) Line of contact.			
(11) Phase lines.			
(12) Routes.			
g. The staff, led by the G5, develops an assessment plan to use throughout the operation.			
(1) Gather tools and assessment data.			
(2) Understand current and desired conditions.			
(3) Develop an assessment framework.			
(a) Measures of Effectiveness (MOE) to assess changes in system behavior, capability, or operational environment that are tied to measuring the attainment of an end state, achievement of an objective, or creation of an effect (example: Are fire systems having any effect on the enemy?).			
(b) Measures of Performance (MOP) to assess friendly actions that are tied to measuring task accomplishment (example: Are we in contact with the enemy?).			
h. The staff, led by the G4, coordinates supplies and services to support forces conducting a meeting engagement.			
(1) Logistics support (barrier material/ammunition).			
(2) Medical support.			
(3) Engineer support.			
(4) Refuel support.			

(5) Maintenance support.			
i. The staff, led by the G6, develops the communication plan that ensures free flow of information between all units throughout the meeting engagement.			
(1) Communications support available (mobile subscriber equipment (MSE) coverage).			
(2) Modifications in signal operating instructions (SOI).			
(3) Frequency changes/alternate means of communications.			
(4) Anti-jamming plan.			
(5) Retransmission (RETRANS) capability.			
(6) Operational dead space and the plan to mitigate it.			
j. The commander, assisted by the staff, conducts risk assessment to identify possible hazards relating to conducting a meeting engagement in the given operational environment (including the tactical maneuver phase that allows the unit to gain a position of advantage) and develops control measures to minimize the hazards.			
k. The staff, led by the G3, publishes an order containing a concept of the operation which includes developed branches/sequels that enable the command to attack, defend, bypass, delay, or withdraw once contact is made with an enemy force.			
* I. Movement and maneuver. Led by unit commanders:			
(1) Conduct parallel planning.			
(2) Refit and reconstitute their units.			
(3) Rehearse small unit "Actions on Contact."			
m. Intelligence. The staff, led by the G2:			
(1) Conducts Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB) specific to the tactical maneuver.			
(a) Evaluate military aspects of terrain.			
(b) Evaluate weather effects.			
(c) Evaluate civil considerations.			
(d) Develop threat capabilities.			
(e) Develop threat models.			
(f) Identify high value target list.			
(g) Develop an event template and matrix.			
(2) Conducts activities, such as research, intelligence reach, and analysis.			
(3) Generates intelligence knowledge.			
(4) Develops the initial intelligence estimate.			
(5) Establishes the intelligence architecture and tests access to the intelligence enterprise.			
(6) Establishes effective analytic collaboration.			
(7) Establishes liaisons.			
(8) Establishes reporting procedures.			
(9) Establishes formats and standards for products.			
(10) Plans refinements, back briefs, SOP reviews, rehearsals, and coordination with various elements and organizations.			
(11) Establishes other troop leading procedures or coordination, as necessary, in accordance with the mission and operational variables.			
(12) Provides intelligence portions of the order.			
(13) Identifies the enemy's center of gravity and how the tactical maneuver will affect the center.			
n. Fires. The staff, led by the fire support coordinator, conducts the decide phase of targeting, resulting in these final products (develop fire support that focuses on suppression missions to disrupt enemy forces as they are encountered and on smoke missions to obscure or screen exposed friendly forces):			
(1) High-payoff target list (with G2).			
(2) Target selection standards.			
(3) Attack guidance matrix.			
(4) Targeting synchronization matrix.			
(5) Fire support tasks.			
(6) Target detection inputs to the information collection plan/matrix.			
(7) Associated measures of performance and measures of effectiveness.			
(8) Submitted information requirements to staff and subordinate units.			
(9) Terrain management for general support artillery units.			
(10) Field artillery organization for combat that applies the following principles:			
(a) Adequate fire support to committed units.			
(b) Weight the main effort.			
(c) Immediately responsible fires for the division commander.			
(d) Facilitate future operations.			
(e) Maximum feasible centralized control.			
(11) Fire support coordination measures (FSCM) (with G5).			

o. Sustainment. The staff, led by the chief of sustainment:			
(1) Participates in all aspects of the military decision making process to ensure synchronization and unity of effort.			
(2) Conducts a comprehensive analysis of host nation capabilities and incorporates this resource, if available.			
(3) Develops priority of support.			
(4) Develops operational reach.			
(5) Develops unit consumption report.			
p. Protection. The staff, led by the chief of protection, integrates IPB, risk management, and targeting process to develop a scheme of protection during the planning, preparing, and execution of the tactical task.			
(1) Identifies threats and hazards.			
(2) Assesses threats and hazards to determine risk.			
(3) Develops preventive measures.			
(4) Integrates protection tasks.			
(5) Integrates electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) usage plan (for sensors and counter-IED devices).			
(6) Develops critical asset list (CAL)/defended asset list (DAL) (integrate commander's list).			
(7) Reviews critical site security.			
(8) Coordinates plan for enemy prisoners of war.			
(9) Coordinates rear area security.			
(10) Coordinates plan for displaced civilians.			
(11) Coordinates host nation security cooperation.			
Prepare			
+* 3. The command prepares to conduct a meeting engagement.			
+* a. Mission Command-The staff, led by the G3, conducts task organization to delineate command and supporting relationships.			
Note: Task organizes the force (as a minimum) with a forward security force (either a covering force or an advance guard) and a main body. A portion of the main body composes the commander's sustaining base. Based on the mission variables (mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations) of METT-TC, the commander may increase the unit's security by resourcing an offensive covering force and an advance guard for each column, as well as flank and rear security (normally a screen or guard).			
b. The staff, led by the assistance division commander, prepares to establish a tactical command post with the capabilities to:			
Note: Task organize the force (as a minimum) with a forward security force (either a covering force or an advance guard) and a main body. A portion of the main body composes the commander's sustaining base. Based on the mission variables (mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations) of METT-TC, the commander may increase the unit's security by resourcing an offensive covering force and an advance guard for each column, as well as flank and rear security (normally a screen or guard).			
(1) Control units and activities conducting the decisive operation or shaping operations.			
(2) Maintain the current operations estimate.			
(3) Maintain and disseminate the common operational picture throughout the division.			
(4) Populate the common operational picture to meet the commander's requirements.			
(5) Monitor division-level sustaining operations.			
(6) Prepare a forward location for issuing orders and conducting rehearsals.			
(7) Prepare a forward short-term planning facility when the main command post displaces.			
(8) Provide the majority of the personnel and equipment to form an assault or early entry command post.			
(9) Provide personnel with specific skills sets to support the mobile command group.			
c. The division, led by the G3/G2, directs reconnaissance by reallocating current intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets away from the current tactical operation or allocating new ISR assets requested from higher to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or adversary, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. This will include reconnoitering routes, movement corridors, terrain, and/or people (e.g., displaced civilians, protesters) that can affect maneuver.			
(1) Integrate division assets to conduct reconnaissance and information collection.			
(2) Brigade combat teams:			
(a) Organic unmanned aerial systems (UAS).			
(b) Signals intelligence.			
(c) Human intelligence.			
(d) Counterintelligence.			
(e) Ground reconnaissance capabilities.			
(3) Integrate maneuver battalions' and companies' reconnaissance capabilities into overall reconnaissance plan.			
(4) Integrate non-maneuver battalions and companies who conduct reconnaissance patrols.			
(5) Continually assess reconnaissance plan to ensure no new gaps in intelligence have appeared and make adjustments as needed.			
* d. Subordinate commander's conduct brief backs to higher headquarters.			

+ e. The division, led by the CoS, conducts rehearsals of the assigned tactical task, and includes aspects of maneuver that moves the force to a position of relative advantage.			
(1) Rehearses "Actions on Contact."			
(2) Rehearses most likely friendly course of action (COA): Attack, Bypass, Defend, Delay, or Withdraw.			
(3) Rehearses communication plan.			
f. The staff, led by the G3, refines the plan with consideration of the most current situational updates, deficiencies discovered during rehearsals, information gained from reconnaissance or information collection.			
g. The G3 coordinates for insertion or reassignment of special operations forces, as needed and available.			
h. The staff, led by the commander, implements risk management controls to minimize the threat of hazards to the command.			
i. The G3/G2 conducts information collection to answer commander's critical information requirements.			
j. The G3/G2 (Battle Captain/Operations Sergeant) continuously update/check and disseminate the common operational picture.			
k. Division units initiate movement as required.			
* l. Movement and maneuver. Commanders and their staffs:			
(1) Publish orders.			
(2) Conduct pre-combat checks.			
(3) Recon routes, area of operations, engagement areas.			
(4) Establish assembly areas, attack positions, defensive positions.			
(5) Establish order of movement.			
(6) Initiate movement as required.			
m. Intelligence. The staff, led by the G2:			
(1) Updates running estimate.			
(2) Answers all requests for information.			
(3) Ensures priority information requirements (PIR) are answered.			
(4) Ensures intelligence requirements are met.			
(5) Redirects collection assets to support changing requirements.			
(6) Ensures proper use of information and intelligence.			
(7) Identifies threat efforts at deception and denial.			
(8) Submits requests for information (RFI) to the next higher headquarters to obtain intelligence information that currently-available information collection assets cannot collect.			
(9) Integrates both internal and external information and intelligence gathering assets.			
(10) Identifies the enemy's center of gravity and how the tactical maneuver will affect the center.			
+ n. Fires. The staff, led by the fire support coordinator, conducts the detect phase of targeting			
(1) Collects information and tracks targets for movement or changes (surveillance, reconnaissance).			
(2) Reports and disseminates information to units that need to know.			
(3) Updates information requirements as they are answered.			
(4) Evaluates effectiveness of sensors, and adjusts location and type of sensors, as needed.			
(5) Updates the high-payoff target list, attack guidance matrix, targeting synchronization matrix, identification matrix (air and missile defense), and surface-to-air-missile tactical order as necessary.			
(6) Updates fire support tasks.			
(7) Updates associated measures of performance and measures of effectiveness.			
(8) Rehearses clearance of fires.			
(9) Positions fires units and supplies (CL III & V) for initial phases of movement.			
(10) Positions artillery target-acquisition radars to provide support throughout the area of operation (AO).			
(11) Conducts planned preparation fires.			
(12) Implements the directed organization for combat.			
(13) Conducts targeting.			
(14) Submits/updates Air Support Requests (ASR).			
(15) Coordinates fires support coordination measures with higher, lower, and flank units.			
(16) Updates the high value target list.			
o. Sustainment. The staff, led by the G4, prepares to support maneuver units by:			
(1) Rehearsing movement and communication plan.			
(2) Conducting refinements to the plan.			
(3) Continuing to collect information on routes and objectives.			
(4) Moving sustainment support forward and positioning the force for subsequent action.			
(5) Coordinating with host-nation (HN) assets, maneuver units, and anyone else the sustainment units may encounter during the operation.			

(6) Conducting pre-combat inspections.			
p. Protection. The staff, led by the chief of protection, protects the tactical maneuver capability while the force prepares for the tactical maneuver.			
(1) Continues to coordinate and conduct liaison.			
(2) Conducts rehearsals (quick reaction forces).			
(3) Conducts plans-to-operations transitions.			
(4) Initiates security operations.			
(5) Integrates new Soldiers and units.			
(6) Continues to build partnerships and teams.			
(7) Continues to conduct critical site security.			
(8) Processes EPW.			
(9) Conducts rear area security.			
(10) Coordinates displaced civilians procedures.			
Execute			
+* 4. The commander executes one of five options once units make contact with enemy forces and he assesses the situation.			
a. Mission Command-The unit conducts an attack.			
(1) Deploys and engages the enemy to quickly develop the situation.			
(2) Moves forces to overcome enemy forces before they can react.			
(3) Suppresses known and suspected enemy positions.			
(4) Moves security forces forward and observes likely enemy counterattack routes.			
(5) Directs indirect fires to block enemy routes of reinforcement and withdrawal.			
(6) Conducts electronic warfare activities.			
(7) Breaches obstacles.			
(8) Directs employment of situational obstacles to protect unit flanks and isolate enemy forces.			
(9) Attacks a stationary force and destroys the enemy in position.			
(10) Attacks a moving force and destroys the enemy in a designated engagement area.			
(11) Attacks a withdrawing force and destroys the enemy by pursuit.			
b. The unit conducts a defense.			
(1) Selects defensive positions that effectively engage the enemy and provide cover and concealment.			
(2) Designates and distributes defensive control measures to subordinate commanders.			
(3) Designates target reference points, engagement areas, and direct fire responsibilities.			
(4) Occupies defensive positions.			
(5) Engages the enemy when engagement criteria dictate.			
(a) Employs indirect fires in accordance with the defensive fire plan to achieve desired effects on the enemy force.			
(b) Subordinate unit commanders issue fragmentary orders and re-task subordinate elements as required.			
(c) Displaces when enemy advances in sufficient force to meet the disengagement criteria specified.			
(6) Defeats the enemy or conducts battle handover with follow-on forces in accordance with commander's intent.			
c. The unit conducts a bypass of enemy forces.			
(1) Adjusts maneuver to avoid the enemy strength.			
(2) Maintains contact with enemy unit until handing it off to another friendly element.			
(3) Fixes the enemy by fires and bypasses.			
d. The unit conducts a delay of enemy forces.			
(1) Occupies initial and identifies subsequent defensive positions.			
(2) Adjust friendly positions to avoid decisive engagements.			
(3) Employs indirect fires, obstacles, and smoke to assist forward elements with disengagement and displacement.			
(4) Displaces to subsequent positions on order or as required.			
(5) Conducts counterattacks.			
e. The unit conducts withdrawal.			
(1) Establishes initial defensive positions.			
(2) Repositions nonessential elements to the rear.			
(3) Employs indirect fires, obstacles, and smoke to disrupt enemy forces and assist units in contact in displacing.			
(4) Adjusts to avoid becoming decisively engaged.			
(5) Disengages and displaces forward combat elements to subsequent positions as necessary.			
+ f. Movement and maneuver. Commander's lead their units in accomplishing their assigned tactical tasks.			

(1) Subordinate maneuver units gain and maintain enemy contact.			
(2) Subordinate maneuver units disrupt the enemy.			
(3) Subordinate maneuver units fix the enemy.			
(4) Subordinate maneuver units maneuver forces to attack, defend, bypass, delay or withdraw from enemy forces.			
(5) Commander controls the movement of his unit.			
(6) Move at rate designated by higher.			
(7) Communicate with units to left and right, in front of and behind, and higher to ensure flow of information.			
(8) Conduct tactical task assigned once in a position of advantage.			
g. Intelligence. The staff, led by the G2:			
(1) Tracks emerging targets and adapts to changing operational requirements.			
(2) Develops intelligence and targeting products from information collected.			
(3) Reports collected and processed information to appropriate unit.			
(4) Transitions information collection activities as requirements change, the unit mission changes, the unit proceeds through the phases of an operation, and the unit prepares for future operations.			
(5) Identifies degradation or changes to enemy center of gravity based on the meeting engagement.			
(6) Develops recommendations for movement of ISR assets.			
h. Fires. The staff, led by the fire support coordinator, conducts the deliver phase of targeting:			
(1) Orders target engagement.			
(2) Clears fires (including clearing airspace for rocket and missile fires).			
(3) Executes fires in accordance with the attack guidance matrix, the targeting synchronization matrix, identification matrix (air and missile defense), and surface-to-air-missile tactical order.			
(4) Monitors/manages fire assets.			
(5) Adjusts fire support coordination measures and organization for combat as the situation changes.			
(6) Coordinates close air support and interdiction with the air component.			
(7) Conducts targeting assessment:			
(a) Combat assessment.			
(b) Battle Damage Assessment.			
(c) Munitions Effectiveness Assessment.			
(d) Make reengagement recommendations.			
i. Sustainment. The staff, led by the G4:			
(1) Provides the support necessary to maintain operations until mission accomplishment.			
(2) Repositions support assets.			
(3) Coordinates with staff to ensure maximum freedom of action.			
(4) Updates supply rates.			
(5) Reviews priority of support.			
j. Protection. The staff, led by the chief of protection:			
(1) Reviews and adjusts the commander's critical information requirements derived from protection tasks.			
(2) Reviews the CAL/DAL and recommends changes as needed.			
(3) Reviews changes to graphic control measures and boundaries for the increased risk of fratricide.			
(4) Evaluates the effectiveness of battle tracking for constraints on personnel recovery.			
(5) Monitors the employment of security forces for gaps in protection or unintended patterns.			
(6) Evaluates the effectiveness of liaison personnel for protection activities.			
(7) Evaluates movement coordination and control to protect critical paths.			
(8) Monitors adjacent unit coordination procedures for terrain management vulnerabilities.			
(9) Monitors readiness rates of response forces involved in fixed-site protection.			
(10) Monitors force health protection.			
(11) Coordinates with the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command for issues regarding personnel recovery operations.			
(12) Continues to conduct critical site security.			
(13) Processes EPW to the theater EPW facility.			
(14) Continues to conduct rear area security.			
(15) Processes displaced civilians with Department of State.			
Assess			
+* 5. The commander, staff, and subordinate commanders assess the operation and direct adjustments to ensure that operations remain aligned with his intent.			
Note:			

+ a. The Battle Captain, functional staff, and subordinate commanders monitor the current situation to collect relevant information.			
b. The staff, led by the G3, evaluates MOEs and MOPs developed in the division plan.			
* c. Subordinate commanders consolidate and reorganize as necessary.			
d. The division continues its assigned tactical tasks as directed.			

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES EVALUATED							
TOTAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES GO							
TRAINING STATUS GO/NO-GO							

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Sometimes

MOPP 4 Statement: None

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-8-5101	Conduct Receive the Mission (Battalion - Corps)	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-CORP-5200	Conduct Command Post Operations for Corps	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-8-2210	Perform Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (Battalion - Corps)	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-8-5123	Task Organize for Operations for Divisions and Corps	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-8-5130	Assess Tactical Situation and Operations for Divisions and Corps	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-8-5131	Execute Tactical Operations for Divisions and Corps	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-8-5132	Perform Planned Actions, Sequels, and Branches (Battalion - Corps)	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-8-5134	Coordinate Actions to Produce Maximum Effective Application of Military Power (Battalion - Corps)	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-DIV-5100	Conduct the Mission Command Operations Process for Divisions	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	150-LDR-5002	Identify Prudent Risk	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5003	Use the Mission Order Technique	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5006	Conduct Disciplined Initiative	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-2210	Provide Input for Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-2300	Perform Information Collection	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5111	Conduct the Military Decisionmaking Process	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5131	Assist the Commander in Executing Operations	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5145	Conduct Risk Management	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5200	Conduct Command Post Operations	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5250	Employ a Mission Command Information System	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
OP 1.2.4.7	Conduct Direct Action (DA)

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
71-20	Common Hardware Platform (CHP)	DVC	1
71-30	Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability (JLCCTC) Objective System	DVC	1

Equipment (LIN)

LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified		

Materiel Items (NSN)

NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No materiel items specified			

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card. Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with ATP 5-19, Risk Management. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection, FM 3-11.5, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination. .